

## Technology enabled Juvenile Delinquency



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From The Editorial Board

Dear Researcher,  
Greetings!

Articles in this issue discusses about

- 1) Unmasking the Art of Social Engineering in Cyber Crimes by Juveniles
- 2) Unveiling the Digital Risks: Understanding and Addressing Technology-Enabled Juvenile Delinquency
- 3) Rape Myth Acceptance and the Digital Age: How Technology Shapes Beliefs Among Juveniles
- 4) Juvenile Delinquency and Juvenile Justice System in India

We look forward many more new technologies in the next month.

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# Unmasking the Art of Social Engineering in Cyber Crimes by Juveniles

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## Abstract

Social engineering exploits human psychology to manipulate individuals into divulging sensitive information, and juveniles, being tech-savvy but naive, are increasingly engaging in these activities. This paper explores the common social engineering techniques used by juveniles, the psychological and economic factors driving such behavior, the impacts on their mental health and legal standing, and preventive strategies to mitigate juvenile involvement in cybercrimes. By examining case studies and proposing a multi-stakeholder approach, this paper aims to shed light on the complexities of juvenile cybercrime and its prevention.

## Introduction

Cyber crimes refer to any illegal actions using computers or the internet that may result in breaches of the information security of individuals or corporations. Social engineering, on the other hand, is the art of using psychological tricks, manipulation, and deception to commit cyber crimes and gain access to information through the weakest links, i.e., unsuspecting individuals. These criminals prey on an individual's fear, greed, desire for friendship, romance, and so on, exploiting human psychology rather than technological vulnerabilities.

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divulging sensitive information, and juveniles, being tech-savvy but naive, are increasingly engaging in these activities. This paper explores the common social engineering techniques used by juveniles, the psychological and economic factors driving such behavior, the impacts on their mental health and legal standing, and preventive strategies to mitigate juvenile involvement in cybercrimes. By examining case studies and proposing a multi-stakeholder approach, this paper aims to shed light on the complexities of juvenile cybercrime and its prevention.

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The individual is often the primary source for obtaining information like passwords, IDs, PINs, and other credentials to gain unauthorized access, modify, erase, or copy information. Social engineering attacks usually follow a recognizable pattern consisting of four stages: information gathering, establishing trust, execution, and achieving the objective (Chantler & Broadhurst, 2006).

Juveniles are increasingly becoming more tech-savvy but often remain naive about the consequences of their actions when involved in such crimes. Their familiarity with technology often surpasses their understanding of the ethical and legal frameworks governing its use. This combination makes them particularly vulnerable to manipulation or temptations to engage in cybercrime. Influences such as peer groups, easy access to digital tools, and increased dependency on technology can motivate juveniles to partake in unethical online behavior. Furthermore, the anonymity provided by the internet emboldens juveniles and reduces their perception of the risks involved.

#### *Common Social Engineering Techniques*

Phishing, spear phishing, catfishing, and gaming platform exploitation are among the most prevalent tactics. These methods exploit trust, curiosity, and emotional manipulation, targeting juveniles' lack of awareness.

### **Psychological Factors**

Curiosity, peer pressure, and economic motivations are significant psychological drivers. Despite being digitally savvy, many juveniles lack a deep understanding of the risks and repercussions of their online actions.

### **Impacts of Social Engineering on Juveniles**

Social engineering can lead to legal consequences, mental health issues, and exploitation by organized networks. The emotional and financial toll is significant, requiring targeted interventions.

### **Preventive Strategies**

Educational institutions, parents, and community-driven programs play a crucial role in prevention. Awareness campaigns, ethical technology training, and stricter policies can mitigate the risks.

### **Role of Parents and Educational Institutions**

Parents and educators must teach children about ethical technology use and cybersecurity principles. Regular discussions, workshops, and simulations can build resilience against social engineering tactics. Schools should integrate cybersecurity training into their curricula, emphasizing ethical decision-making and the consequences of cybercrimes.

### **Monitoring and Policy Interventions**

Organizations, including schools, should adopt policies to monitor and mitigate juvenile involvement in cybercrimes. Governments should establish clear legal frameworks to address juvenile cybercrime, balancing accountability with rehabilitation.

### **Community Awareness Programs**

Community-driven initiatives, such as hackathons and mentorship programs, can redirect juveniles' technical talents towards positive goals. Campaigns highlighting real-life consequences can deter potential offenders. Collaboration between tech companies, law enforcement, and community leaders can foster a safer online environment.

### **DISCUSSION**

Addressing juvenile involvement in social engineering requires a multifaceted

approach involving education, technology, policy, and community engagement. Highlighting real-world consequences and providing opportunities for ethical tech exploration can significantly reduce juvenile cybercrime rates.

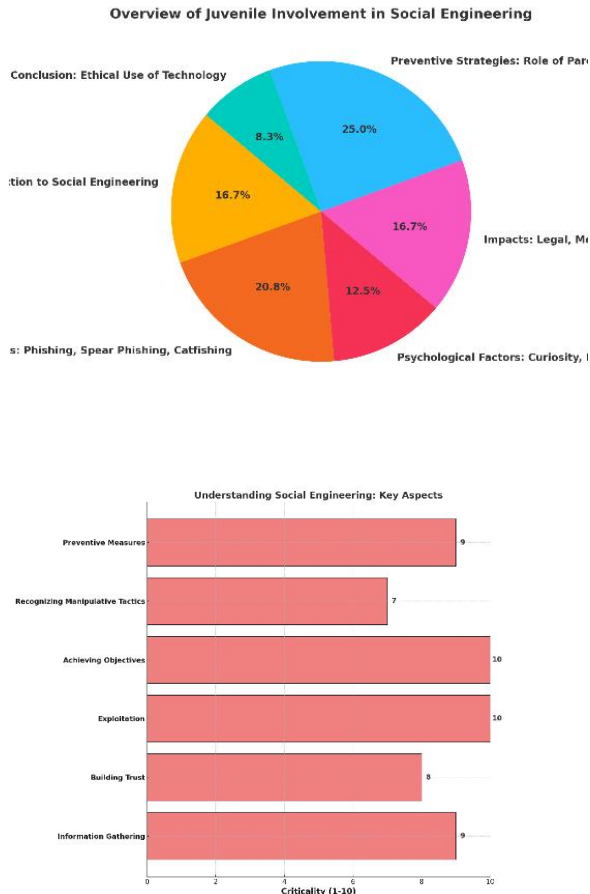
### **Case Studies**

Case studies provide insight into the methods and consequences of juvenile involvement in social engineering crimes. These include incidents where juveniles launched phishing campaigns, catfished peers, or were manipulated by criminal networks into performing cyberattacks.

Juveniles' involvement in social engineering-related cybercrimes is a growing concern, driven by factors such as curiosity, peer pressure, and economic incentives. Preventive measures focusing on education, parental guidance, and community engagement can mitigate these risks. By fostering a culture of ethical technology use, we can protect juveniles from falling prey to or becoming perpetrators of social engineering crimes.



## Graphs & images



## Explanation of the Graphs

### 1. Educational Steps to Prevent Juvenile Involvement in Cybercrimes

This horizontal bar chart emphasizes key educational strategies to safeguard children from cybercrimes. Each bar represents a step with its critical importance rated from 1 to 10. Here's what each step means:

- **Understand the Risks of Sharing Personal Information Online (8/10):** Highlights the need to educate children about the dangers of sharing personal details like phone numbers, addresses, or passwords online.

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- **Be Skeptical of Unknown Links and Emails (10/10):** Focuses on phishing awareness to prevent children from falling prey to deceptive emails or links.
- **Avoid Engaging with Fake Profiles or Strangers (9/10):** Encourages awareness about catfishing and impersonation risks.
- **Use Strong Passwords and Enable Two-Factor Authentication (8/10):** Promotes secure online practices to protect accounts.
- **Report Suspicious Activities or Content to a Trusted Adult (9/10):** Empowers children to seek help when encountering cyber threats.
- **Learn Ethical Technology Use Through Cybersecurity Workshops (7/10):** Advocates for integrating cybersecurity education in schools to build ethical and responsible online habits.

The ratings show the relative importance of each strategy, with phishing awareness and reporting suspicious activities being the most critical.

### 2. Understanding Social Engineering: Key Aspects

This horizontal bar chart provides a breakdown of the critical components of social engineering. Each aspect is rated on a

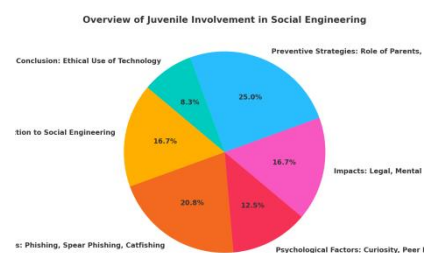
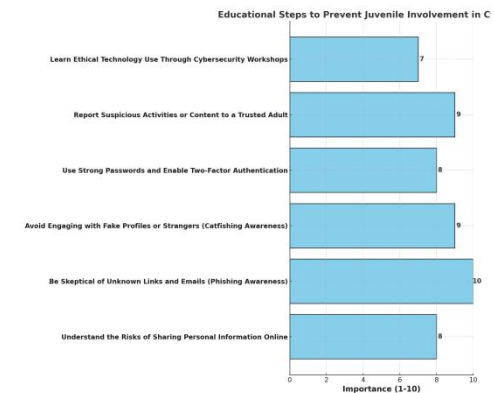
scale of 1 to 10 based on its criticality in understanding and preventing social engineering attacks:

- **Information Gathering (9/10):** Attackers collect details about the target from public sources or social media. This step is crucial for initiating the attack.
- **Building Trust (8/10):** Cybercriminals establish trust with the victim to lower their defenses. This is central to social engineering tactics.
- **Exploitation (10/10):** The attacker manipulates the victim into performing an action, such as sharing sensitive data. This is the most critical stage.
- **Achieving Objectives (10/10):** The end goal, such as data theft or system compromise, marks the completion of the attack.
- **Recognizing Manipulative Tactics (7/10):** Educating individuals to identify manipulation helps disrupt the attack cycle.
- **Preventive Measures (9/10):** Steps like cybersecurity training, robust policies, and technology solutions play a vital role in reducing vulnerabilities.

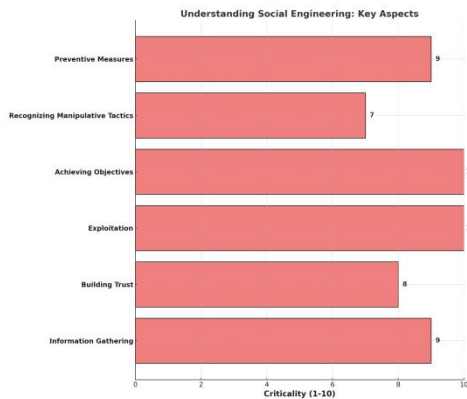
The graph shows that exploitation and achieving objectives are the most critical stages to understand, highlighting where preventive efforts should be concentrated.

### How to Use These Infographics

- **For Awareness Campaigns:** Share these visuals with schools, parents, and communities to educate them on preventing cybercrimes.
- **Workshops and Training:** Use them in presentations to explain social engineering tactics and how children can stay safe online.
- **Policy Discussions:** Leverage the data to advocate for better cybersecurity education and preventive measures in schools and institutions.







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The infographic visually highlights the vulnerabilities of children to social engineering attacks and emphasizes common tactics used by cybercriminals. Here's a detailed explanation:

### Visual Elements

#### 1. The Child at the Computer

- A young child is shown sitting at a computer, visibly worried. This symbolizes the emotional impact of social engineering on children, such as confusion, fear, or distress.
- The computer screen and posture emphasize the child's engagement with the online world, where most social engineering attacks occur.

## 2. Shadowy Figure in the Background

- A shadowy figure represents the cybercriminal. This imagery highlights the hidden nature of social engineers who operate from a distance, exploiting the anonymity of the internet.

## 3. Icons Representing Social Engineering Tactics

- **Phishing Emails:** Depicted by an envelope icon with phrases like "Click here to win!" This reflects how enticing links and messages are used to lure victims into revealing sensitive information.
- **Fake Profiles:** Represented by a friend request icon and text like "Friend request from a stranger," symbolizing catfishing and impersonation attempts targeting children.
- **Gaming Cheat Downloads:** Illustrated with a gaming controller icon and the phrase "Suspicious gaming cheat download," showing how cybercriminals exploit gaming platforms to trick juveniles.

## 4. Text Bubbles

- Phrases like "Click here to win!" and "Friend request from a stranger" are included as common bait used by attackers. These phrases reinforce the typical language of social engineering scams aimed at children.

## 5. Safe Home Environment

- The setting is a typical home with a computer desk. This emphasizes that even in seemingly secure environments, children can fall prey to online manipulation.

## Educational Themes

- **Awareness:** The infographic aims to educate parents, teachers, and children about how cybercriminals exploit trust, curiosity, and gaming habits.
- **Prevention:** By showing these tactics in a clear, visually engaging way, the graphic encourages vigilance and dialogue about online safety.
- **Empathy:** The worried child underscores the emotional toll such attacks can take, fostering a deeper understanding of why protecting children online is essential.

## Usage

This infographic can be:

- **Displayed in Schools:** To educate students about recognizing and avoiding social engineering tactics.
- **Used in Workshops:** For parents and teachers to understand how to guide children on safe internet practices.
- **Shared on Social Media:** To raise public awareness about the risks children face online.

## Case Studies

### Global Case Studies

#### 1. United Kingdom: Gaming Platform Exploitation

- **Incident:** A 12-year-old boy was tricked into downloading a fake gaming cheat tool for a popular game. The tool contained malware that allowed attackers to access sensitive data, including his parents' credit card information.
- **Tactics Used:** The attackers used the boy's love for gaming and the allure of "winning easily" through cheats to manipulate him.
- **Impact:** The family faced financial loss, and the child experienced guilt and

distress upon discovering he was deceived.

- **Prevention:** The case highlighted the importance of teaching children to avoid downloading unverified software and using parental controls.

#### 2. United States: Phishing via Educational Platforms

- **Incident:** During the COVID-19 pandemic, a 14-year-old received a phishing email disguised as a school communication asking for login credentials to access online classes. The email led to credential theft and unauthorized access to the school's system.
- **Tactics Used:** Exploiting the increased reliance on remote education.
- **Impact:** The breach compromised students' data and caused significant reputational damage to the school.

- 3. **Prevention:** Schools implemented stricter cybersecurity protocols and awareness programs for students and parents.

#### 4. Canada: Catfishing and Sextortion

**Incident:** A 13-year-old girl was catfished by an online predator

pretending to be a boy her age. After building trust, the predator coerced her into sharing explicit images, which were later used for sextortion.

- **Tactics Used:** Grooming and emotional manipulation.
- **Impact:** The incident caused severe emotional trauma to the victim and raised awareness about online grooming.
- **Prevention:** Cybersecurity workshops and parental monitoring tools were recommended to prevent similar cases.

### **Indian Case Studies**

#### **1. Delhi: Phishing Through Fake Scholarship Offers**

- **Incident:** A 15-year-old student received a WhatsApp message offering a fake government scholarship. The message contained a link to a phishing site that asked for sensitive information, including bank account details.
- **Tactics Used:** Exploiting the financial needs and aspirations of students in lower-income families.

- **Impact:** The student's family lost ₹25,000 before realizing the scam.
- **Prevention:** The incident led to campaigns about identifying phishing scams and verifying offers through official channels.

#### **2. Mumbai: Social Media Impersonation**

- **Incident:** A 17-year-old boy created a fake social media profile to impersonate a female classmate and obtain private information from peers. He later blackmailed some of them for money.
- **Tactics Used:** Catfishing and identity theft.
- **Impact:** The boy was apprehended under the IT Act, and the incident highlighted the misuse of social media among juveniles.
- **Prevention:** Schools introduced cyber ethics sessions to educate students about the consequences of online impersonation.

#### **3. Bengaluru: Gaming Grooming**

- **Incident:** A 13-year-old boy was approached on an

online gaming platform by a criminal network. The network groomed him to install malware on his school's computer systems in exchange for in-game rewards.

- **Tactics Used:** Exploiting the boy's interest in gaming and offering incentives.
- **Impact:** The school's systems were compromised, leading to data theft. The boy's family faced legal action and counseling.
- **Prevention:** Awareness sessions for students and integrating gaming platforms with stricter monitoring tools.

#### 4. Hyderabad: Sextortion Case

- **Incident:** A 16-year-old girl fell victim to sextortion when an individual befriended her on Instagram, gained her trust, and coerced her into sharing personal images. The attacker demanded

money to prevent the images from being leaked.

- **Tactics Used:** Grooming and emotional manipulation.
- **Impact:** The family sought help from cyber police, who traced and arrested the culprit. The girl underwent counseling to cope with the trauma.
- **Prevention:** Awareness campaigns were launched on safe social media practices, focusing on teenagers.

#### Key Takeaways from Case Studies

- **Tactics:** Social engineers use phishing, catfishing, impersonation, sextortion, and gaming platform exploitation to target juveniles.
- **Impact:** Cases highlight financial loss, emotional trauma, reputational damage, and legal consequences for victims and families.
- **Prevention:** Emphasizing cybersecurity education, parental involvement, and strict monitoring tools is essential to reduce risks.

## Conclusion

The rising involvement of juveniles in social engineering cybercrimes highlights the intersection of technological advancement, psychological vulnerabilities, and legal challenges. As technology becomes more accessible, young individuals, often unaware of the ethical and legal implications, are drawn into cyber manipulation tactics such as phishing, catfishing, and gaming platform exploitation. The factors influencing juvenile participation in social engineering crimes include curiosity, peer pressure, financial incentives, and the anonymity provided by the internet.

To address this growing concern, a **multi-stakeholder approach** is essential. Educational institutions should integrate **cyber ethics and digital literacy programs** into their curricula to build awareness about cybersecurity risks and the legal consequences of cyber offenses. Parents must play an active role in **monitoring online activities, fostering open communication, and setting digital boundaries**. Law enforcement and policymakers should focus on **rehabilitative rather than punitive measures**, ensuring that juveniles involved in cybercrimes receive proper guidance and support. Additionally, **collaborations between tech companies, government agencies, and NGOs** can facilitate awareness campaigns, mentorship programs, and the development of **AI-driven monitoring tools** to detect and prevent juvenile involvement in cybercrimes.

Furthermore, **international cooperation** in tackling cyber threats is crucial, as digital crimes transcend national boundaries. Governments should work together to develop **standardized legal frameworks** and initiatives aimed at **protecting minors from cybercriminal influences**. Ethical hacking workshops, cybersecurity competitions, and positive reinforcement through coding initiatives can redirect young minds toward constructive uses of their technical skills.

Ultimately, safeguarding juveniles from becoming perpetrators or victims of social engineering crimes requires a **comprehensive blend of education, policy intervention, parental guidance, and technological solutions**. By fostering a **culture of responsible digital**

**citizenship**, we can significantly mitigate the risks associated with juvenile cybercrime and create a **safer digital environment for future generations**.

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## Unveiling the Digital Risks: Understanding and Addressing Technology-Enabled Juvenile Delinquency

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### Abstract

Technology has transformed the social, educational, and recreational lives of young people, offering unprecedented opportunities for growth and connection. However, it has also facilitated new forms of delinquency, posing significant challenges for individuals, families, and communities. This paper explores the phenomenon of technology-enabled juvenile delinquency, including cyberbullying, hacking, online scams, gaming addiction, social media-driven risky behavior, and exposure to harmful content. It examines the contributing factors, such as anonymity, accessibility, and the influence of digital peer pressure, while highlighting the psychological and societal impacts on juveniles and their victims. The study emphasizes the need for a multi-pronged approach to address this growing menace, incorporating education, legal frameworks, technological safeguards, and

community engagement. By understanding the underlying causes and implementing proactive measures, society can mitigate the risks while promoting the ethical and constructive use of technology among youth. This abstract aims to provide a foundation for stakeholders to address the complex intersection of technology and juvenile delinquency.

**Keywords:** Juvenile delinquency, cyberbullying, hacking, online scams, gaming addiction, social media challenges, harmful content, accessibility, anonymity, emerging threats, artificial intelligence, cryptocurrency, sextortion, deepfake misuse, psychological impact, social consequences, digital literacy, parental guidance, cybersecurity measures, law enforcement, digital forensics, judicial adaptation, community collaboration, ethical technology design, awareness campaigns, responsible technology

## Introduction

Technology has contributed to delinquency by providing new tools and platforms that enable, facilitate, and amplify criminal and deviant behavior. Below are some key ways in which technology has influenced delinquency:

### 1. Cybercrime and Online Platforms

- **Hacking and Identity Theft:** The internet provides access to tools and tutorials for hacking, which can entice tech-savvy individuals, including minors, to commit cybercrimes.
- **Fraud and Scams:** Social media and online marketplaces are often exploited for fraudulent schemes, from phishing to selling counterfeit products.
- **Cyberbullying:** The anonymity and reach of digital platforms allow individuals to harass and bully others, contributing to emotional and psychological harm.

### 2. Access to Illicit Material

- **Exposure to Harmful Content:** Easy access to violent, explicit, or extremist content can desensitize individuals or influence them to engage in delinquent behavior.
- **Illegal Downloading and Piracy:** File-sharing platforms have facilitated the unauthorized distribution of copyrighted material, normalizing theft and intellectual property violations.

### 3. Facilitating Substance Abuse

- **Dark Web Marketplaces:** Platforms on the dark web allow individuals to buy illegal drugs, weapons, and other contraband anonymously.
- **Drug Influence on Social Media:** Platforms often glamorize drug use or offer tutorials for making illicit substances.

### 4. Gaming and Gambling

- **Addiction and Financial Loss:** Online gaming and gambling platforms, particularly those targeting younger audiences, can lead to financial delinquency.
- **Virtual Theft:** Theft of virtual goods or currency in gaming environments sometimes escalates into real-world disputes.

### 5. Organized Cyber Delinquency

- **Collaborative Criminal Networks:** Technology enables delinquent individuals to connect, form groups, and plan or execute criminal acts online.
- **DDoS and Ransomware Attacks:** Technologically advanced individuals, including minors, have used tools to disrupt systems or extort victims.

### 6. Influence of Social Media

- **Peer Pressure and Challenges:** Viral challenges on social media often encourage risky or illegal behavior, from property destruction to physical harm.

- **Glorification of Crime:** Content that portrays criminal behavior as glamorous or acceptable can influence impressionable individuals.

## 7. Easy Anonymity

- **Hidden Identity:** Technology allows users to mask their identities, emboldening them to engage in activities they might otherwise avoid, such as harassment, illegal transactions, or fraud.
- **Virtual Private Networks (VPNs) and Encryption:** Tools for anonymity have become accessible, making it harder for authorities to track delinquent activities.

## 8. Technological Dependency and Isolation

- **Social Disconnection:** Over-reliance on technology can lead to isolation, mental health issues, and delinquent behavior as coping mechanisms.
- **Tech Addiction:** Overuse of devices and the internet can contribute to behavioral issues, including neglect of responsibilities and antisocial tendencies.

## 9. AI and Automation

- **Deepfakes and Misinformation:** Advanced AI technology enables the creation of deepfakes and disinformation campaigns, which can be used to manipulate, blackmail, or defame others.

- **Automated Exploits:** Automated tools make it easier for individuals to conduct cyberattacks, from phishing campaigns to botnet operations.

## 10. Challenges in Regulation

- **Jurisdictional Gaps:** Technology crosses borders, complicating the enforcement of laws against delinquent acts.
- **Insufficient Awareness:** Many users, especially minors, may not understand the legal consequences of their online actions.

### Addressing Technological Contributions to Delinquency

Efforts to mitigate the impact of technology on delinquency include:

- **Education and Awareness:** Teaching responsible use of technology and the consequences of delinquent behavior.
- **Parental Controls:** Encouraging parents to monitor and regulate technology use by minors.
- **Policy and Regulation:** Governments and tech companies must collaborate to implement stricter controls and safeguards.
- **Community Support:** Providing resources for those affected by technology-fueled delinquency, such as victims of cyberbullying or addiction.

By understanding and addressing these factors, society can reduce the negative impact of technology on delinquent

behavior while maximizing its potential for positive outcomes.

### 1. Cybercrime and Online Platforms

- **Hacking and Identity Theft:** Technology has democratized access to tools and resources for hacking. Tutorials on exploiting software vulnerabilities, using malware, or stealing identities are widely available online, sometimes even in the form of YouTube videos or forums. This accessibility makes it easier for individuals, including minors, to commit crimes such as identity theft, which can lead to financial and emotional damage for victims.
- **Fraud and Scams:** E-commerce platforms, email phishing campaigns, and social engineering techniques are used to deceive victims into providing sensitive information or money. Technology enables fraudsters to impersonate businesses, governments, or individuals with ease.
- **Cyberbullying:** Social media and messaging platforms provide anonymity and an amplified reach, enabling perpetrators to harass victims without direct confrontation. This behavior can lead to severe mental health consequences for victims, including depression and anxiety.

### 2. Access to Illicit Material

- **Exposure to Harmful Content:** The internet hosts violent, explicit, or extremist content, often accessible with minimal

effort. Young or impressionable individuals exposed to such material may normalize or mimic these behaviors in real life.

- **Illegal Downloading and Piracy:** File-sharing platforms like torrents have normalized piracy for movies, games, software, and music. This behavior undermines intellectual property laws and fosters a disregard for legal boundaries.

### 3. Facilitating Substance Abuse

- **Dark Web Marketplaces:** Websites on the dark web, such as Silk Road, have made it easier to buy illegal substances, weapons, and counterfeit documents anonymously. Cryptocurrency is often used for these transactions, making them hard to trace.
- **Drug Influence on Social Media:** Platforms like Instagram, TikTok, and YouTube can glamorize drug use or even provide tutorials for synthesizing illicit substances. This can encourage delinquent behavior, especially among teenagers.

### 4. Gaming and Gambling

- **Addiction and Financial Loss:** Online gambling platforms, including those masked as gaming apps, lure young users with in-app purchases or loot boxes. This can lead to financial delinquency as users spend beyond their means.
- **Virtual Theft:** Theft of in-game assets, such as rare items or

digital currency, has become common. Such thefts often escalate to real-world conflicts or even legal disputes, especially in gaming communities where virtual items hold significant monetary value.

## 5. Organized Cyber Delinquency

- **Collaborative Criminal Networks:** Technology enables delinquent individuals to form communities on platforms like Discord, Telegram, or the dark web. These groups share resources and coordinate activities, such as executing ransomware attacks or distributing pirated software.
- **DDoS and Ransomware Attacks:** Tools for launching Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks or creating ransomware are often shared online. These tools empower individuals to disrupt businesses or extort money from victims.

## 6. Influence of Social Media

- **Peer Pressure and Challenges:** Viral trends and challenges on social media sometimes encourage risky or illegal behavior, such as vandalism or dangerous stunts. These acts are often recorded and shared for likes or followers, creating a cycle of reinforcement.
- **Glorification of Crime:** Some content creators glamorize criminal activities such as shoplifting, hacking, or drug dealing,

influencing impressionable users to emulate these behaviors.

## 7. Easy Anonymity

- **Hidden Identity:** Tools like VPNs, Tor browsers, and encrypted messaging apps enable users to conceal their identities, making them feel invincible. This perceived anonymity emboldens individuals to commit cyberbullying, online fraud, or other crimes.
- **Virtual Private Networks (VPNs) and Encryption:** While these tools have legitimate uses, they can also be exploited by delinquents to evade law enforcement or hide illicit activities.

## 8. Technological Dependency and Isolation

- **Social Disconnection:** Over-reliance on technology, such as excessive gaming or social media use, can isolate individuals from real-world interactions. This isolation sometimes leads to delinquent behavior as a way to seek attention or validation.
- **Tech Addiction:** Excessive screen time and addiction to digital platforms can impair judgment, reduce empathy, and contribute to behavioral issues like neglecting responsibilities or engaging in risky online behavior.

## 9. AI and Automation

- **Deepfakes and Misinformation:** Advanced AI tools allow the creation of highly realistic but

fake videos (deepfakes). These can be used for blackmail, impersonation, or spreading misinformation, often with devastating personal or societal consequences.

- **Automated Exploits:** Tools powered by AI can scan networks for vulnerabilities or execute phishing campaigns at scale, making it easier for individuals with minimal technical skills to engage in cybercrime.

## 10. Challenges in Regulation

- **Jurisdictional Gaps:** Technology transcends borders, making it difficult to enforce laws consistently. For example, a cybercriminal in one country might target victims in another country with little fear of prosecution due to jurisdictional limitations.
- **Insufficient Awareness:** Many individuals, especially minors, are unaware of the legal consequences of their actions online, such as sharing explicit material or engaging in harassment. This ignorance often leads to unintentional delinquency.

### Addressing the Issue: Mitigation Strategies

1. **Education and Awareness:** Schools and community programs should emphasize digital literacy, teaching responsible online behavior and the consequences of delinquent acts.

2. **Parental Controls:** Parents can use monitoring tools to oversee children's internet use and limit exposure to harmful content.
3. **Policy and Regulation:** Governments should work with tech companies to implement stricter content moderation, improved reporting mechanisms, and better law enforcement collaboration.
4. **Community Support:** Counseling and support services can help individuals affected by tech-driven delinquency, such as victims of cyberbullying or gaming addiction.
5. **Technical Solutions:** AI and machine learning can be used to detect and prevent illicit activities online, such as identifying phishing campaigns or monitoring dark web activities.

By addressing these factors holistically, society can leverage the benefits of technology while minimizing its potential for delinquency.

### Case Studies on how Technology has contributed to Delinquency

Here are some real-life and hypothetical case studies illustrating how technology has contributed to delinquent behavior:

#### 1. Cyberbullying Leading to Tragic Consequences

- **Case:** Amanda Todd (Canada, 2012)
- **Details:** Amanda Todd, a teenager, became the target of cyberbullying after an online



predator coerced her into exposing herself on a webcam. The image was distributed online, leading to years of relentless harassment and bullying on social media platforms. Despite changing schools and seeking help, she succumbed to the emotional toll and tragically ended her life.

- **Lessons:**

- The anonymity provided by technology can embolden predators and bullies.
- Lack of robust content moderation on platforms can perpetuate harassment.
- Greater awareness and intervention mechanisms are needed for victims.

## 2. Dark Web and Drug Trafficking

- **Case:** Silk Road Marketplace (Global, 2011–2013)
- **Details:** Silk Road, an online marketplace on the dark web, enabled the anonymous sale of drugs, weapons, and other illegal goods using cryptocurrency. Law enforcement agencies eventually shut down the platform and arrested its founder, Ross Ulbricht.
- **Lessons:**
  - Dark web platforms leverage anonymity to facilitate large-scale delinquency.

- Cryptocurrency complicates tracking and regulation of illegal transactions.
- Stronger international collaboration is required to combat such platforms.

## 3. Online Gaming and Virtual Theft

- **Case:** RuneScape Gold Farming Scandal (Global, 2000s)
- **Details:** In the popular online game RuneScape, players used bots and exploitative practices to mine in-game currency and items, which were sold for real money on third-party platforms. These activities disrupted the game's economy and violated its terms of service.
- **Lessons:**
  - Virtual environments can have real-world economic impacts.
  - Game developers need better tools to prevent botting and exploitative practices.
  - Education about ethical gaming practices is critical.

## 4. Phishing Scams Targeting Senior Citizens

- **Case:** Grandparent Scam (Global, 2010s)
- **Details:** Scammers use caller ID spoofing and email phishing to pose as law enforcement or grandchildren in distress. They ask seniors to send money, often

via wire transfers or prepaid cards. The scam has resulted in millions of dollars in losses annually.

- **Lessons:**
  - Technology enables personalized targeting through data breaches and social media.
  - Senior citizens are particularly vulnerable due to unfamiliarity with tech.
  - Awareness campaigns and robust reporting mechanisms are necessary.

## 5. Viral Social Media Challenges

- **Case:** Tide Pod Challenge (USA, 2018)
- **Details:** A social media challenge encouraged teenagers to eat Tide Pods (laundry detergent capsules) and share videos online. Despite the clear health risks, the challenge went viral, resulting in multiple hospitalizations.
- **Lessons:**
  - Social media amplifies risky or delinquent behavior through trends.
  - Platforms need better algorithms to identify and suppress harmful content.
  - Educating youth about the consequences of participating in such trends is vital.

## 6. Ransomware Attacks by Juveniles

- **Case:** Ransomware Group Lapsus\$ (Global, 2021–2022)
- **Details:** Lapsus\$, a group reportedly led by teenagers, carried out ransomware attacks on major corporations, including Microsoft and NVIDIA. They stole sensitive data and demanded ransoms in cryptocurrency.
- **Lessons:**
  - Young individuals with access to hacking tools can cause large-scale disruption.
  - The accessibility of ransomware-as-a-service lowers the barrier for delinquent behavior.
  - Better cybersecurity education and monitoring are essential for preventing youth involvement in such crimes.

## 7. Sextortion and Deepfake Misuse

- **Case:** Deepfake Sextortion Scam (Global, 2020s)
- **Details:** Scammers used AI-generated deepfake technology to create explicit videos of victims, threatening to distribute them unless they paid a ransom. Many victims were minors targeted through social media platforms.
- **Lessons:**
  - AI advancements like deepfakes can amplify the



scale and impact of delinquent acts.

- Social media platforms need better detection and takedown policies for deepfakes.
- Law enforcement must stay updated on emerging AI-driven threats.

## 8. Cryptocurrency Theft

- **Case:** Mt. Gox Bitcoin Exchange Hack (Japan, 2014)
- **Details:** Hackers exploited vulnerabilities in the Mt. Gox cryptocurrency exchange, stealing 850,000 bitcoins (worth approximately \$450 million at the time). The theft caused significant financial losses and a loss of trust in cryptocurrency markets.
- **Lessons:**
  - The lack of regulation in cryptocurrency markets attracts delinquent actors.
  - Security in digital financial systems must be prioritized.
  - Users need better education on securing their digital assets.

## 9. Online Radicalization

- **Case:** Christchurch Mosque Shooting (New Zealand, 2019)
- **Details:** The shooter was radicalized through online forums that promoted white supremacist ideologies. He live-streamed the attack on Facebook,

spreading terror and propaganda in real-time.

- **Lessons:**

- Online forums can facilitate the spread of extremist ideologies.
- Social media platforms need mechanisms to prevent real-time broadcasts of violent acts.
- Governments and tech companies must work together to combat online radicalization.

## 10. Smart Devices and Cyber Delinquency

- **Case:** Ring Camera Hacking (USA, 2019)
- **Details:** Hackers accessed unsecured Ring security cameras in homes, using them to harass and intimidate residents. In some cases, they taunted children or issued threats.
- **Lessons:**
  - IoT devices are vulnerable to exploitation if not secured properly.
  - Manufacturers need to enforce better default security practices.
  - Users must be educated on securing smart devices.

These case studies highlight the diverse ways technology has facilitated delinquency. They underscore the need for:

- Proactive legislation and regulation.
- Public awareness campaigns.
- Technological safeguards to mitigate risks.

Through combined efforts from governments, industries, and communities, the adverse effects of technology on delinquency can be minimized.

### **Proactive Steps to Mitigate the Menace of Technology-Fueled Delinquency**

To address the challenges posed by technology's role in delinquency, a multi-faceted approach involving education, regulation, technical solutions, and community engagement is essential. Below are the key proactive steps:

#### **1. Education and Awareness**

##### **Digital Literacy Programs**

- Teach responsible and ethical use of technology in schools, colleges, and community centers.
- Include modules on identifying cyber threats, understanding digital footprints, and the consequences of online actions.

##### **Awareness Campaigns**

- Use social media, workshops, and traditional media to educate the public about risks like phishing, cyberbullying, and deepfake misuse.
- Tailor campaigns for vulnerable groups such as senior citizens

and teenagers, emphasizing specific threats they face.

#### **Parental Guidance and Controls**

- Train parents on using parental controls to monitor and limit children's internet usage.
- Encourage open communication between parents and children about online safety.

#### **2. Legal and Regulatory Framework**

##### **Stronger Cyber Laws**

- Update cybercrime laws to address emerging threats, such as ransomware-as-a-service and deepfakes.
- Ensure clear penalties for technology-driven delinquency to deter potential offenders.

##### **International Cooperation**

- Promote global collaboration to combat cross-border cybercrimes, such as dark web marketplaces and ransomware attacks.
- Establish treaties for information sharing, extradition, and joint enforcement efforts.

##### **Mandatory Reporting Mechanisms**

- Require tech companies to implement easy-to-use reporting tools for users to
- flag harmful content, scams, or cyberbullying.

#### **3. Technical Safeguards**

##### **Enhanced Security Measures**

- Enforce security-by-design principles in software and hardware development, ensuring products have robust default security settings.
- Deploy two-factor authentication (2FA), encryption, and biometric security to protect user accounts and data.

#### **AI-Driven Monitoring**

- Use AI to detect and prevent cyberbullying, phishing attempts, and illegal activities on platforms in real-time.
- Monitor for suspicious behaviors, such as bulk account creation or unusual financial transactions, to preempt criminal activities.

#### **Content Moderation**

- Invest in better content moderation tools to identify and remove harmful, extremist, or illegal content quickly.
- Partner with platforms to develop algorithms that detect and suppress viral trends encouraging delinquency, like dangerous challenges.

### **4. Industry Collaboration**

#### **Public-Private Partnerships**

- Encourage cooperation between government agencies, tech companies, and NGOs to share intelligence and develop solutions.
- Partner with cybersecurity firms to provide resources for combating threats like ransomware and phishing.

#### **Ethical Tech Design**

- Develop technologies that prioritize user safety, including features that discourage addictive behaviors, anonymity abuse, or misuse of AI.

#### **Transparency and Accountability**

- Require tech companies to be transparent about data breaches, content moderation policies, and measures taken against abuse.

### **5. Support for Vulnerable Groups**

#### **Counseling and Helplines**

- Set up support systems for victims of cyberbullying, fraud, or online exploitation to help them recover emotionally and financially.
- Provide resources and helplines for individuals dealing with technology addiction.

#### **Workshops and Training**

- Offer workshops for senior citizens to teach them about identifying scams and staying safe online.
- Conduct rehabilitation programs for youth involved in tech-driven delinquency to reintegrate them into society.

### **6. Community and Peer Involvement**

#### **Role-Playing and Simulations**

- Organize interactive sessions where individuals learn to identify and respond to online

threats, such as phishing attempts or scams.

- Use gamification to teach ethical tech practices in schools and communities.

### **Mentorship Programs**

- Pair at-risk youth with mentors in technology fields to channel their skills into productive avenues like cybersecurity or software development.

### **Engaging Influencers**

- Partner with social media influencers to spread positive messages about ethical tech use and the consequences of delinquent behavior.

## **7. Research and Innovation**

### **Emerging Threats**

- Fund research into new and emerging technological threats, such as quantum-powered cyberattacks or advanced AI misuse.
- Develop predictive tools to identify patterns of delinquent behavior online.

### **Focus on AI**

- Use AI to create educational tools that simulate the consequences of delinquency, such as hacking or identity theft.
- Ensure that AI systems themselves are designed to minimize bias and abuse.

## **8. Strengthening International and National Institutions**

### **Cybersecurity Task Forces**

- Establish dedicated task forces to investigate and respond to technology-driven delinquency, including ransomware gangs and phishing syndicates.

- Equip law enforcement with training and tools to track and apprehend cybercriminals.

### **Policy Advocacy**

- Advocate for policies that prioritize cybersecurity in schools, workplaces, and public sectors.
- Develop guidelines for ethical technology use, addressing both individual behavior and corporate responsibility.

## **9. Ethical Use of AI and Data**

### **Deepfake Regulation**

- Mandate watermarks on AI-generated content to distinguish real media from deepfakes.
- Penalize misuse of AI-generated content for extortion, defamation, or misinformation.

### **Data Privacy**

- Strengthen data privacy regulations, such as GDPR or CCPA, to protect individuals from exploitation and breaches.
- Promote awareness about data-sharing practices and encourage individuals to take ownership of their digital footprints.

## 10. Promoting Positive Use of Technology

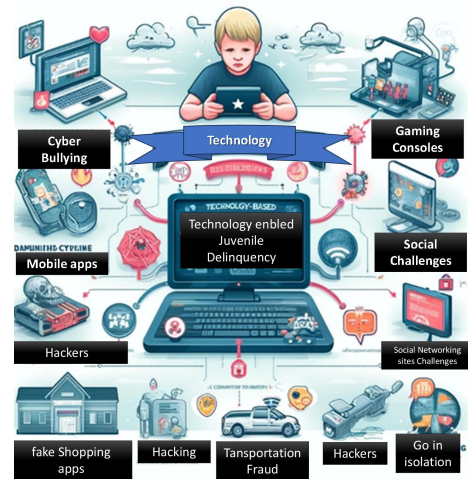
### Skill Development

- Encourage young individuals to learn ethical hacking, coding, or other tech skills that can be applied positively.
- Offer scholarships or incentives for pursuing careers in cybersecurity or tech innovation.

### Creating Positive Trends

- Promote social media challenges that emphasize kindness, learning, or community building, steering users away from harmful trends.
- Highlight success stories of individuals using technology for good, such as solving community issues or aiding disaster recovery.

By combining these strategies, governments, industries, and communities can work together to minimize the negative effects of technology-driven delinquency and foster a safer, more ethical digital environment.



This infographic visually illustrates the concept of technology-based juvenile delinquency, emphasizing the following key areas:

#### 1. Cyberbullying:

- Depicted through an illustration of a child being harassed online via a computer screen, showing the emotional toll it takes on victims.
- Arrows link cyberbullying to its consequences, such as mental health issues and social isolation.

#### 2. Online Gaming Addiction:

- Represented by a gaming console with a warning sign highlighting addiction risks.
- Focuses on how excessive gaming impacts academic performance, relationships, and physical health.

#### 3. Hacking and Cybercrime:

- Illustrated with a laptop and a lock symbol, symbolizing unauthorized access and data breaches.
- Highlights how minors, due to curiosity or peer influence, may engage in hacking activities.

#### 4. Social Media Challenges:

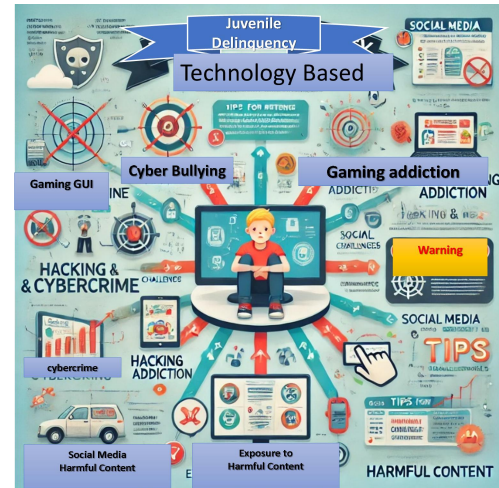
- A smartphone displays viral challenges, drawing attention to dangerous trends that encourage risky behavior.
- Arrows illustrate the role of peer pressure in amplifying participation.

#### 5. Exposure to Harmful Content:

- Shown via a computer screen with inappropriate or violent content.
- Explains how unrestricted internet access can expose minors to damaging material.

#### 6. Tips for Parents:

- A section at the bottom provides actionable advice for parents, such as:
  - Monitoring children's online activity.
  - Educating them about safe internet practices.
  - Setting boundaries and using parental controls.



The infographic serves as a practical tool for raising awareness about the risks of technology and promoting solutions to mitigate them.

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# Rape Myth Acceptance and the Digital Age: How Technology Shapes Beliefs Among Juveniles

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## Abstract

Rape Myth Acceptance (RMA) encompasses false beliefs that justify sexual violence, shift blame to victims, and excuse perpetrators. These myths perpetuate harmful stereotypes, undermining justice and societal understanding of sexual violence. In the digital age, technology plays a pivotal role in propagating and normalizing these beliefs, especially among juveniles, who are highly impressionable and dependent on technology for socialization and learning.

This paper explores the structure and belief systems underlying RMA, focusing on how technology enables its spread. Social media platforms, online forums, and digital media content act as vehicles for disseminating victim-blaming narratives and desensitizing youth to the severity of sexual violence. Additionally,

cyberbullying, online harassment, and exposure to harmful content contribute to the normalization of these myths among adolescents.

Juveniles' cognitive and emotional vulnerabilities, combined with peer influence and online interactions, further exacerbate the issue, leading to distorted perceptions of consent, victimhood, and justice. The paper also discusses strategies to mitigate the influence of technology, including digital literacy education, stricter content moderation, and AI-driven tools for countering harmful narratives.

By addressing the intersection of technology and RMA, this study underscores the need for a multidisciplinary approach to foster critical thinking, empathy, and a safer digital environment for juveniles, ultimately



challenging societal acceptance of sexual violence and its myths.

## Introduction

Rape myths are false beliefs about sexual violence that shift blame to the victim and excuse the perpetrator, perpetuating societal attitudes that normalize sexual violence. These myths often stem from cultural, societal, and individual biases, influencing the perception of sexual violence and its victims. Technology, particularly the internet and social media, has become a significant enabler in the propagation and reinforcement of rape myths, especially among juveniles.

We can measure the progress of a community by the degree of progress that women have achieved" (DR. BR AMBEDKAR). by reciting his quote, let us step forward to understand the status of a woman. In regular, woman were playing a key role in everyone's life. They were treated as goddess on those ancient times. Meanwhile, they also treated differently than men by not providing the provisions equally. They have been ill-treated just for the sake of fulfilling the wishes of men. In the historical days, male-dominated society was being in a High peak, which led the woman to stay back behind on every circumstances. Most of the significant role in society are played by women right from their birth till her end. Though there are numerous laws, rules, regulations, programs, and awareness campaigns being conducted, still the woman's life is more complicated than a man's. To be honest, the status of a woman is improving gradually than in the ancient era. A woman is a companion to her busy and in her domestic life. She is not a slave to her husband. It is her duty to help her husband in many ways and be a suitable companion to him. She is a cheerful worker in fulfilling those duties. Valluvar's opinion about women is admirable.

His view is completely different from the view expressed in Manu smriti. That the difference between Valluvar's thinking about women and Manu's is like that between night and day—mountain and sink.

## AN IMAGE OF WOMEN THROUGH TAMIL TEXT.

To be analysed, the image of women in traditional Tamil society did not follow a linear course; rather, it tends to have zigzag-turning views according to the periodic era. There is an ample amount of evidence that Tamil women excelled in Knowledge, energy and valour during the Sangam period. The total number of poets who sung Sangam literature were 477. Out of them, 300 are female poets. None of the civilizations, nations, language and eras had ever seen so many female poets. Avvaiyar served as an ambassador and councillor for Nedumaan Anji. In the purananuru (song - 279) composed by Okur Masathiyar, who was a warrior, women lost her father and her husband in the war. But still she called her young son, dressed him in white clothes, put him to work, and said, "Go to war." In the same Purananuru (song - 278 ) composed by Nacheliyaar, it says about another heroic mother who went to the battle field after her son lost his life in war by reciting a bold speech, "If my son had died of a back wound, I would have cut off my breasts from which he drank milk." It's a very important factor to highlight the image of the chaste wife in 2 | Page Tamil Tradition by discussing it with the notion of 'KARPU'. Customs and cultural norms change over time. But there have been certain values and beliefs that the Tamil society has persisted. For Tamilians, 'Karpu' is an important cultural significance, which was highly described in our Sangam literature text Tholkappiyam, having a separate entire section called Karpiyal. The term 'Karpu' not only connotes the chastity but also describes the qualities of a woman whom they

are supposed to do service (to their husband) by upholding their spirit of Loyalty and self-sacrifice

## UNDERSTANDING RAPE

"Many excellences that look not on another's wife Is not virtue merely, it is full 'propriety' of life." (Couplet 148) Explanation: That noble manliness that looks not at the wife of another is the virtue and dignity of the great. Rape is one of the gravest kinds of sexual offence against women. Turning on to In our past, there was a practice of forced sexual intercourse, which was accepted as a way for a man to secure his wife. In an historical eye, the marriage institution clearly supported the attitudes towards men who have been carrying the responsibility to control and dominate women. The woman has been portrayed like a property to her father or male guardian, which was lately transferred to the husband's hand after she got married. This statement depicts that women no longer enjoyed any privileges; rather, they used to be treated as property / slaves, which also highlights those offences against Women, especially sexual harassment, is not even considered as a crime on those ancient times. But in alternative, stepping into this new trend era, many criminologists sowed the seeds on the aspect of rape and sexual harassment by underlining and placing a clear statement that the rape should need to be viewed as a crime against women. The root word of rape is got its birth from the Latin word *rapere*, which means to take by force. In the traditional aspects, it dictates that the rape directly engages an individual of another sex to perform nonconsensual sexual intercourse, neither they are married to nor cohabitating with ( Franjic. S , 2021 ). According to Groth and Birnbaum (1979 ), all rapists encounter three elements : Anger, power and sexuality. Power rapist: For these rapists, rape is a way to

compensate for their own underlying sexual feelings, which is not in a balanced nature. Their intent is to showcase their power to a weaker person. They mostly engage with a verbal threat, intimidation with a weapon, etc. They used to have a kind of imagination within themselves of having sexual contact with another sex. They believe that even though the victim initially resists them, the victim will eventually enjoy the rape once the offender gets to overcome their victim power. 3 | Page Anger rapist : These rapists aim to humiliate and hustle the victim; they express their contempt through physical violence with a disgusting talk. For these rapists, sex is a weapon to degrade the victim, and also believe that the rape is the aggravated offence that they can commit against the victim in an extreme level. Anger rape is underlined when the power of force used against the victim during an assault goes beyond to simply overcoming the victim's penetration. This kind of offender targets the victim by beating, pushing, grabbing, or knocking the victim to the ground, tearing their clothes, and rapping them. Sadist rapist: This kind of rapist depends on having sexual excitement by causing an extreme pain that is wholly associated with his victim, which can actually contain 3 elements : extreme, prolonged suffering, and lack of self-control. To our convenience and in-depth look, the modern criminologists had divided the rape into two broad categories: stranger rape and acquaintance rape. Stranger rape depicts that the offender and the victim have never met before, while acquaintance rape depicts that both contacts will somehow know each other, which includes their family members and friends. Stranger rape is more extensively aggressive than acquaintance, in which the rapist can carry very harmful weapons or chemicals that would apparently threaten the victim and harm them. Further to be in the track of types of rape, here are some more dimensions in which the rape can be categorized:

Date rape: involves sexual harassment during a courting relationship. Gang rape: when a single victim is forced or attacked by a group of unknown people. Marital rape: Can be referred to as 'intimate partner sexual assault'—the rape that occurs between the married couple without the consent of one's spouse. Child-on-child sexual abuse: child who commits rape against another child who is usually stronger or adolescent than his victim. Statutory rape: involves when an adult male had a sexual relation with an underage minor girl. Serial rape: For a longer period of time, the rapist had committed rape against numerous victims. Payback rape: Can also be predicted as 'punishment rape or revenge rape'.

### **Rape: A Multi-Dimensional Analysis in India**

"If woman might of chastity retain, what choicer treasure does the world contain?" needs (Couplet 54) Explanation: What is more excellent than a wife if she possesses the stability of chastity? According to India, one of the most serious crimes is rape, which needs to be taken into concern in a wide range of aspects. It was witnessed that for every 20 minutes, an Indian girl is being raped. Most of the reports made sure that the young adults are being targeted for rape victimization. As per the expert's opinion, among all over the nation, only 10 percent of rape incident are gotten to be 4 | Page reported, and the rate on offenders are still staying below the line of 25 percent. The 2013 NCRB Report has played an historical role in that year by revealing the 2012 report. It was witnessed that in the year 2012, the rape incidents were reported around 24,923. Out of those, 24,470 were committed by someone who was already known to them. To be in short,

98 percent of cases highlighted that their very own close or known persons were the reasons to be a victim. Delhi has placed the highest number of raw reports among cities on 2012, said the statistics that were published on The Hindu. In the same city, Jabalpur has spotted the highest number of rape cases on that year. Since 2012, the media has turned their attention to this concern, which was spread all over the nation as a wide-ranging problem, which also made the Indian government to take action regarding this. The Indian government decided to reform the Indian penal code and other laws regarding the offences that are relatable to women. Having a small sample survey done by our government, it was noted that more than 7200 minors in India are getting raped each year. Among those, it was witnessed that whoever had made the report to the police ended by treating them in an improper way. Most of the incidents have been in a blindfolded state because the victims are not ready to get victimized again by the government officials. These scenarios are not only on display in India but also around the world. The member of parliaments in India is having a heated conversation regarding the rape cases arising in society, having a strong reason by blaming the government, which failed to address and recheck the reporting status of victims in our nation. Only a few nations had taken a concerned step to look forward to unreported cases, which were still being in a dark side hell. It's been stating as a wide range of health problems, which mostly the college women's are getting worsening experience during their academic period. It was well noticed and addressed that the impact on rape not only made them emotionally disturbed but also showed a reverse impact on physical, mental, academic, and interpersonal relations.

## Rape Myths and its Function

Rape myths not drawn attention in this modern era. It's began its journey from the 1970's by the writings of various feminists. The idea was derived from the Brownmiller's (1975) book, which illustrates that the rape myth is promoted by our cultural practices. Before jumping into the concept of rape myth, one must need to know the use of the 'myth'. By the simplest definition given by the 'Oxford dictionary', it means myth is 'widely spreading false belief or idea' by someone. Campbell, Sefl, Wasco and Ahrens (2004) discovered many types of myths and its purpose. To be shortened, we can categorize that into two models. There are sociological myths and psychological myths that depict certain social and moral codes to be followed. Sociological myths motive is to maintain social order by having a certain code which is needed to be followed by the culture. In this sense, they used to share a certain norm, like right or wrong, properties or improper ties, which depends on a particular social unit. Such, those maintain their specific order, which is needed to be practiced. According by an anthropological view, myths are produced to produce a prescribed view about the world. This view wouldn't have a breakdown; rather, it would lead into a continuity existence. All myths are constituted by some socializing force that conforms and promotes the values of social norms in a society. Rape myths have been now designed as a false assumption about rape, rape victims and rapists. It's been suggested that the beliefs and attitudes are turned over to victims instead of paying attention to perpetration. We can also be able to measure the acceptance of rape by sticking to the belief of the rape myth that we are surrounded by. Nowadays, among the young adults, the sexual myths and attitudes towards that myth are easily got

accepted by everyone. According to Lonsway and Fitzgerald, the acceptance of rape myth will differ between males and females. Myths provide us with an inevitable function by creating a sociological paradigm in which the members of society are to adhere to certain norms and behaviors in order to ensure the smooth process of social order. Proponents of rape myths have also described it as a functioning example of a first-world phenomenon, as proposed by Learner in 1980. There is a belief about the world phenomena. That is, the good things will happen for the good ones, while the evil things will happen for the people who think negatively in nature. To have a sight on this belief, people often search for evidence to suggest that victims instigated or deserved their misfortune. Burt (1980 , p.218) reasons the condemnation of rape victims as an extension of just world phenomenon by stating 'observers justify the misfortune of the victims by attracting responsibility or fault on to them'. This attribution protects the believer from accepting their own vulnerability in being susceptible to rape victimization. Lonsway and Fitzgerald (1994) also opined that rape myths were an extension of just-world phenomena. It explained why a woman became a victim of rape (by ascertaining certain stereotypical roles and characteristics specific to rape victims, such as promiscuity, or provocatively dressed, etc.). Secondly, rape myths justify the sexual aggression of a man by blaming the victim for the victimization, who was the major reason for occurring rape. This shift of responsibility made the victimization from the perpetrator to the victims, which protects 'the society from confronting the reality and the extent of sexual assault. In other words, rape myths also help to keep society in denial of the extent and magnitude of rape in society by addressing it as

a cultural problem rather than an individual occurrence. According to Burt (1991) rape myths help segregate rape into categories of fabricated rape, 'real rape' etc.

### Technology's Role in Propagating Rape Myths

#### 1. Social Media Platforms

- **Echo chambers and groupthink:** Algorithms promote content that aligns with users' beliefs, creating environments where rape myths can flourish unchallenged.
- **Viral Misinformation:** Social media allows rapid spread of victim-blaming narratives, often before accurate details of an incident emerge.

#### 2. Pornography and Media

- **Harmful Portrayals:** Certain pornography normalizes violence against women, blurring lines between consent and coercion.
- **Media Content:** Popular shows, movies, and games sometimes perpetuate stereotypes that align with rape myths, especially when consumed by impressionable juveniles.

#### 3. Cyberbullying and Online Harassment

- Victims of sexual violence, especially juveniles, are often targeted online, where narratives aligning with rape myths (e.g., "she was asking for it") are used to further shame and silence them.

#### 4. Dark Web and Forums

- **Incels and Extremist Communities:** Online forums, especially those catering to "incel" (involuntary celibate) ideologies,

openly promote rape myths, framing sexual violence as justified.

### Impact on Juveniles

Juveniles are particularly vulnerable due to their developmental stage and increased reliance on technology for social interaction and learning.

#### 1. Cognitive and Emotional Development

- Adolescents are still forming their moral and ethical frameworks, making them more susceptible to adopting harmful beliefs from online narratives.

#### 2. Peer Influence via Technology

- Social media exposes juveniles to peers who may unknowingly perpetuate rape myths through jokes, memes, or misinformation.

#### 3. Online Grooming and Exploitation

- Technology is exploited by predators to groom juveniles, often using rape myths to manipulate or justify abusive behaviors.

#### 4. Desensitization to Violence

- Constant exposure to harmful content desensitizes juveniles to the severity of sexual violence, reinforcing myths that trivialize it.

### Mitigating the Influence of Technology

#### 1. Digital Literacy Education

- Incorporating critical thinking and media literacy into school curriculums to teach juveniles how to identify and challenge rape myths.

#### 2. Content Moderation

- Social media companies and content platforms must enforce



stricter guidelines to curb the spread of victim-blaming narratives.

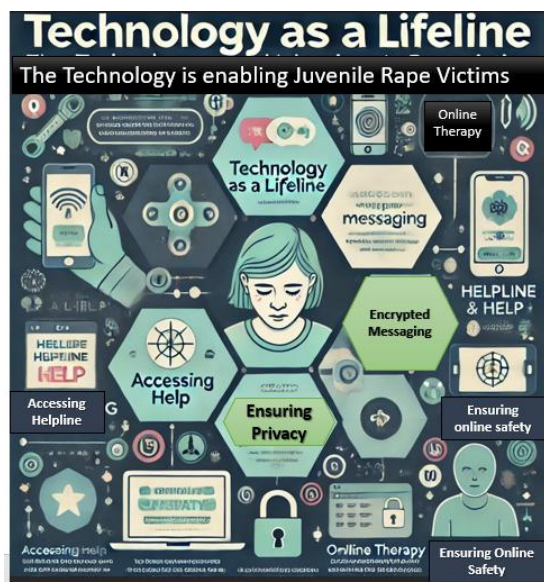
### 3. Parental and Community Involvement

- Encourage open conversations about consent, respect, and online safety within families and communities.

### 4. Technology-Driven Interventions

- Developing AI-powered tools to detect and counteract harmful narratives in real-time.
- Creating interactive apps or games that educate juveniles on the impact of rape myths and the importance of empathy.

**"Technology as a Lifeline: Enabling Juvenile Rape Victims"** visually communicates how technology can assist juvenile rape victims in seeking support, protection, and resources. Below is a detailed explanation of its components:



## Key Elements in the Infographic:

### 1. Central Illustration (Juvenile Figure):

- The illustration of a juvenile in the center symbolizes the focus on victims of sexual violence, particularly juveniles, and their emotional and psychological needs.

### 2. Technology as a Lifeline:

- This headline emphasizes the dual nature of technology as both a potential risk and a critical enabler of help and safety for victims.

### 3. Accessing Help:

- **Helplines and Support Networks:** Icons for helplines and apps represent how victims can reach out to support organizations through their phones.
- **Encrypted Messaging:** Secure communication methods like encrypted apps (e.g., Signal or WhatsApp) are highlighted, ensuring victims can report or communicate confidentially without fear of interception.

### 4. Online Therapy:

- Depictions of therapy icons suggest that victims can access professional counseling and psychological support through online platforms, which are vital for mental health recovery.

## 5. Ensuring Privacy and Safety:

- Locks and shield icons signify privacy tools and safety measures, ensuring victims' data and communication remain protected.
- Privacy assurance is crucial for victims hesitant to report incidents due to fear of exposure or retaliation.

## 6. Educational Platforms:

- Interactive features and educational tools depicted in the infographic may include guides for victims on understanding their rights, recognizing abusive behaviors, and steps for seeking justice.

## 7. Role of Communities:

- The inclusion of community icons reflects the importance of collective action and peer support in fostering safe environments for victims.

## 8. Encouraging Reporting:

- The infographic subtly conveys that technology provides safe, anonymous channels for reporting abuse, which is especially critical for minors who may fear traditional reporting avenues.

## Key Themes:

- **Empowerment Through Technology:** Demonstrates how technology can be a beacon of hope for juvenile victims by providing tools to seek help discreetly.

- **Security and Privacy:** Highlights the importance of safeguarding victims' identities and communications in a digital space.
- **Access to Resources:** Showcases the availability of technological solutions, such as helplines, online therapy, and educational platforms, for victims to heal and seek justice.
- **Action and Awareness:** Encourages both victims and the community to utilize these tools effectively to address sexual violence and support recovery.

This infographic serves as an educational and advocacy tool to promote awareness about how technology can be a powerful ally in supporting juvenile rape victims.

## Conclusion

Rape myths are not just evolved in this modern era. It begins since our civilization got started. There is a need to underline that the rape is done by an individual or some group of members who are emotionally or mentally imbalanced in nature. Most of the researchers quoted that men can have more sexual feelings and aggressive behaviour than compared to females. Today, it has turned into a global phenomenon that every nation is taking seriously. In India the rape cases are still in their peak but not every incident gets reported to the police. There is a lack of sex education and awareness among public. It was stated that the westernization of cultural practices could also be the major reason for witnessing a higher rape incident. To be on a narrow path, this study has been conducted on four aspects: public belief about rape, rape perpetrator, and rape victim; the reasons for occurring rape; the reporting behavior; and finally, the attitude of the public towards victim

blaming. It was founded that majority of the people had a moderate level of belief on every concern. Even the research findings highlighted that most of the respondents who participated in this study stated that the victim couldn't be responsible for her own victimization.

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*Summary:* This research investigates the correlations between rape myth acceptance and factors such as victim blame, homophobia, and gender roles.
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*Authors:* William O'Donohue, Erin A. Yeater, and Michelle Fanetti  
*Journal:* Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 2003  
*Summary:* This study focuses on the effectiveness of rape prevention programs targeting college males, considering factors like rape myth acceptance and victim empathy.
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#### **Government and Private Reports:**

#### **20. "Rape Myths: Myths vs Realities"**

*Presenter:* Dr. Dominic Willmott

*Platform:* YouTube

*Summary:* This video provides an overview of common rape myths and their factual inaccuracies, aiming to debunk misconceptions surrounding sexual violence.

#### **21. "Rape Myths | Pavan Amara | TEDxUCLWomen"**

*Presenter:* Pavan Amara

*Platform:* YouTube

*Summary:* In this TEDx talk, Pavan Amara discusses common misconceptions about rape and emphasizes the importance of listening to survivors' stories.

#### **22. "UC Connect: A Cross Examination of Rape Myths"**

*Presenter:* Professor Elisabeth McDonald

*Platform:* YouTube

*Summary:* This public lecture delves into the prevalence of rape myths in legal settings and their impact on justice for survivors.

#### **Open Educational Resources (OERs) and Other Internet Sources:**

#### **23. "Rape Myth"**

*Source:* Wikipedia

*Summary:* This article provides an overview of rape myths, their societal implications, and measures like the Rape Myth Acceptance Scale.

#### **24. "Rape Culture"**

*Source:* Wikipedia

*Summary:* This entry discusses the concept of rape culture, its manifestations in society, and the relationship with rape myths.

25. **"Exploitation of Women in Mass  
Media"**

*Source:* Wikipedia

*Summary:* This article explores how mass media contributes to the exploitation of women and the perpetuation of rape myths.

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## Abstract

Every nation values its youth since the younger generation is crucial to that nation's future. The advancement of the nation and the growth of the young society are comparable to the two sides of a coin. A country's younger generation is essential to its development. Every nation uses its young people to succeed in a variety of professions, but does India do the same? The sad reality is that several ills are causing India's youth's situation to deteriorate. What kind of state is the youthful generation in when they don't care about the family, the nation, or even themselves? Even the thought of it instils fear in the mind. The significant elements of juvenile delinquency among Indian kids are also covered in this chapter. Additionally, it includes

renowned case laws and NCRB records for simple context interpretation.

**KEYWORDS:** youths, deviants and delinquents.

## INTRODUCTION

The highest teenage population in the world, at 253 million, is found in India, according to data released by UNICEF. This number is an entire population of several nations. Quiet Interesting right? Juvenile crime rates are also rising quickly year over year at the same time. A total of 31,170 crimes were registered against juveniles in 2021, showing a 4.7% increase over 2020 when 28,539. Only these acts were registered, and there are many others that may go unreported and are referred to be "dark

figures." Majority of the time, only significant crimes are seen, and aberrant behaviour is often ignored. As a result of this phenomena, things get out of hand since they should be stopped from engaging in illegal activities before, they truly get into problems. These abnormal behaviours worsen and develop into significant felonies. In the modern period, many abnormal behaviours are becoming commonplace and fashionable. The majority of young people are fascinated by this and become unruly and lawbreakers as a result.

### **UNDERSTANDING DEVIANCE AND DELINQUENCY**

Deviance is defined as the disregard for or violation of society norms and standards. While delinquency is essentially an infraction. not all deviant behaviour is criminal in nature. For instance, it is against the norms to punch tattoos in several religious contexts. Punching tattoos is a violation of that particular clause so it is referred to as deviation. Juveniles who commit offences which are prohibited by law or engaging in conventional crimes are referred to as delinquents, in the context of delinquency. Deviance is controlled by moral institutions including social norms, religious norms, and the community. On the other hand, the juvenile justice care and protection act is regarded as famous legal institutions which include juvenile courts, juvenile police units, and specific juvenile

treatment centres like the juvenile justice board plays major role in delinquency.

### **JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA**

In order to prosecute, correct, and rehabilitate lawbreakers, India has a number of institutions to handle different kinds of offenders. They can only be more successful if they are approached differently in each context. Adolescents and minors sometimes face different legal obligations and penalty levels. The law categorically forbids administering harsh punishment to children in any situation.

### **JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARD**

It is an institutional organization that operates in accordance with Section 4 of the 2015 Juvenile Justice Act. The primary goal of this organization is to deal with "children in conflict with the law," as that term is defined in Section 2(13) of the JJ Act of 2015. Two social workers, at least one of whom is a woman, and one first-class court magistrate make up each juvenile justice board. They must adhere to specific requirements and have expertise in domains like these in order to be eligible to serve as a board member.

1. The candidate should engage for seven years in specific areas like, health, education or welfare activities related to child at least for 7 years.

Or,

2. a practicing professional with a degree on child psychology, psychiatry, sociology or law.

The child who involved in conflict with law shall be produced before the board within 24 hours of the custody. After the hearings, the board will do the best interest to the child. Also, the board mainly look for the mental ability of the child and examines about the knowledge regarding their action and punishment which varies depends on the conclusion. In accordance with Section 15 of the JJ Act of 2015, a child who is 16- 18 years old, who commits a heinous crime faces a maximum sentence of 7 years in a correctional facility

The JJB is required to “conduct a preliminary assessment with regard to his mental and physical capacity to commit such offence, ability to understand the consequence of the offences of the offence and the circumstances in which he allegedly committed the offence” before taking a decision whether the child needs to be tried as an adult.<sup>12</sup> The assessment shall be completed within 3 months of the date of produced first. Once, the juvenile comes under eligible for understanding category shall be sent to ‘place of safety’ until the age of 21, and once he completed the age of 21 shall be sent to prison. at the same time, if he doesn’t fall under that category will be sent to ‘special home’.

### **OBSERVATION HOMES**

The JJ Act of 2015's Section 47 establishes and governs this body. This organisation serves as a temporary holding facility for children who are allegedly in violation of the law. Every child alleged to be in conflict with law who is not placed under the charge of parent or guardian and is sent to an observation home.<sup>3</sup> After the arrival of child, the classification and segregation is made upon the child’s age, gender, also special considerations like, physical and mental ability and finally degree of the offence. Based on those criteria, segregations are made.

### **SPECIAL HOME**

The JJ Act of 2015's Section 48 establishes this body. The primary goal of this organisation is to provide the necessary services for the rehabilitation of children who fall into the category of children in legal conflict. Based on their mental capacity and the offences they have committed, the delinquents at this facility are also categorized.

### **PLACE OF SAFETY**

Section 49 of the JJ act, 2015 constitute this body, so as to place a person above the age of eighteen years or child in conflict with law, who is between the age of sixteen to eighteen years and is accused of or convicted for committing a heinous offence.<sup>4</sup> This institution operates a detention Centre and

aids in the detention of juveniles who have committed grave felonies.

These are some major institutions in India which deals with juvenile delinquency.

#### INDIA'S VOICE ON UN

- In 2022, UNSC high level open debate on children and armed conflict, UN ambassador R Ravindra said, closure of schools due to pandemic, terrorist groups used this opportunity and targeted children with terrorist and violent extremist ideologies. The debate came a week after the report on the secretary general on 'children and armed conflict' was released, and on that report, 25% of child casualties which is (2,257) were caused by mines, improvised explosive devices and explosive remnants of war.<sup>5</sup>
- "We are witnessing a dangerous and worrying trend in global terrorism and that is an increase in the number of children that are being recruited and involved in terrorism related activities,"

foreign secretary Harsh Vardhan Shringla said during the United Nations security council open debate regarding children and armed conflict 2021. He also said that children are easy to manipulatable and

school closures due to the pandemic also helped the terrorists to influence and target the juveniles.

#### DELINQUENCY IN INDIA

India is a country with a vast landmass and diverse cultures. Common and conventional crimes can be found in all areas, but even today in some parts of our country, different and major crimes are committed by juveniles. For example, At the forefront of the new militancy in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) are children.<sup>6</sup> Also, another famous incident shook the whole country, the proliferating narcotics and psychotropic substances trade in Gujarat has revealed a sinister side as drug traffickers are using children as young as 9 to 13 years old as 'couriers'.<sup>7</sup> As against 74 percent rise in overall cases in the last decade under the narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (NDPS) Act, the number of such cases involving juveniles has more than doubled in the same period.<sup>9</sup> The case examples given above is only small piece of cake, from which we can get to know how much these crimes have grown. Trends on juvenile Crimes vary from state to state due to various factors like, strictness of the enforcements, supports from local people or it may be anything.

Who is to blame if children commit a crime? Their parents? Their schools? Their peers?

Environment? But the bitter truth is that this all is a big part of it.

### **How parents contribute to delinquency?**

parents are every child's first supervisor. Parents should understand their child's action and their situation in-order to guide them. Parents can easily identify if their children are doing something wrong by observing the changes in behaviour of their children. By punishing their children, parents help children learn that their actions are wrong. A study has been conducted by Delhi Commission for Protection of child rights (DCPCR); they stated that parental neglect of their children pushes the juveniles into the crime world. Also, their study found that only 29% of the children's parents spends quality of the time, and families which spends quality time and showering warm relationships works as an effective barrier which protects them from deviance and delinquency. A little more time from parents might help prevent juveniles from committing crimes.<sup>10</sup> Imagine how a child differentiate good and bad when their parents left them alone. Gottfredson and Hirschi also emphasize regarding the importance of key role of the parents by socializing them and restrain from deviant and Anti-social behaviour in their famous book called *A general theory of crime*.

### **How schools contribute to delinquency?**

If the trigger of delinquency is the family, neighbourhood, community, or environment then school plays a crucial role in preventing and

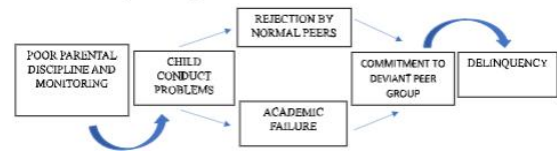
identifying offending behaviours at an early stage.<sup>8</sup> Among social controlling agents, schools also play a crucial role in the development of children. After homes, children spend quality of time on school with teachers and further co-peers. Also, it is an important phase of the children life that, they are easily vulnerable and prone to deviant and delinquent activities. Also, the deviance and delinquent activities may also seem fascinating for the juveniles. Only children with self-restraint can escape from drifting into the unlawful act, or else child with less self and social control will be stuck. School provides various options for the children to engage in various healthy activities such as sports, music and other academic activities which helps the children to bound in healthy circle, also it helps the children to engage in community-based line. Majority of the schools often involves their students on various community service along with volunteering and rendering services to the society. Here with these aspects, schools work as an effective barrier.

Also, the famous international united nations treaty called the Riyadh Guidelines, which is for prevention of juvenile delinquency, suggested that the education system to work along with the family, communities and welfares which are associated with children.

### **How peer contribute to delinquency**



Peer groups and behaviours are inevitable & inalienable in nature. It's also scientifically proven by my many researches that peer groups are closely associated with the character and behaviours of the juvenile whether it is good or bad. The subcultures also arise from the peer groups. Usually, peer group consists of members have same interest and mindsets. Peer associates have a great influence on the lifestyle of their members.<sup>12</sup> Peer groups shares common values and if the values are criminal based, then the members would apt the value though. Peer group can deviate a person to both positive and negative lanes, it depends on the quality and association of the members and values. Social scientists such as mccord and kevin, 2001, and savnecki,2004, identify a co-relate between peer influence and the development of anti-social behaviour.<sup>11</sup> Peers associations are not necessarily wrong always, it depends on the group members. Almost, juveniles and their co-peers sometimes follow their group's words and decisions. According to scientists such as Patterson, DeBaryshe, Ramsey, 1989 made a pattern regarding the development of anti-social behaviour in delinquent child. Their diagram helps to understand the anti-social behaviour and factors highly contributes and associated with the anti-social development. (Fig 1)



### How environment contribute to delinquency?

There is a general theory that our actions and behaviours are priorly based on where we live. Our actions are based on what we grow up seeing in a place. It is well known that high rates of crime and deviance can persist in specific neighbourhoods despite repeated, complete turnovers in the composition of their populations.<sup>13</sup> It depends on the place where the child raised. For example, if a juvenile grown from socially disorganised, norm-less and crime and criminals' prone area, where there are many chances that they too adopt the same. It doesn't mean that all juveniles raised in unstable society would become deviant or delinquent. It's all about the opportunities and situations they met and get. according to faris and dunham (1939), they demonstrated that neighbourhood with higher social disorganization have disproportionately higher rates of hospitalization for mental disorders than other areas.<sup>9</sup> There are several reasons why delinquency are high in disorganised society, for easy understandings, lack of social values and norms, easily available options for crime, easy interactions with other criminals, lack of societal governance, lack of availability of moral values etc. environmental factors that contribute to

Figure-1 development of anti-social behaviour on the deviant child.

(Source; Patterson, DeBaryshe, Ramsey,1989)



juvenile crime and violence include violent and permissive families, unstable neighbourhoods, and delinquent peer groups.<sup>10</sup>

### PAST CRIME RECORDS

The below data has been extracted from the NCRB's famous publication called Crime in India.

Total number of crimes recorded (Both IPC and SSL)

S.No	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total crimes recorded	33,606	31,591	32,269	29,768	31,170

(Source; NCRB, CRIME IN INDIA 2019-2021)

S.NO	OFFENCE AND SECTIONS	2019	2020	2021
1	MURDER 302	827	842	899
2	CULPABALE HOMICIDE NOT AMMOUNTING TO MURDER 304	30	50	68
3	CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE 304A	453	261	308
4	DOWRY DEATH 304B	27	21	26
5	ABETMENT OF SUICIDE 305 AND 306	62	62	84
6	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER 307	994	981	1291

7	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT CULPABLE HOMICIDE 308	71	92	87
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE 309	2	3	21
9	MISCARRIAGE, INFANTICIDE, FEOTICIDE AND ABANDONMENT 313-318	10	10	8
10	HURT	6055	5867	5899
11	WRONGFUL RESTRAINTMENT / CONFINEMENT 341-348	78	62	68
12	ASSAULT ON WOMEN WITH INTENT TO OUTRAGE HER MODESTY 354	1220	1154	1063
13	KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION 363-369	963	725	866
14	HUMAN TRAFFICKING 370	7	4	7
15	EXPLOITATION OF TRAFFICKED PERSON 370A		0	2
16	SELLING OF MINORS FOR PROSTITUTION 372		1	0
17	BULLYING OF MINORS FOR PROSTITUTION 373		0	0
18	RAPE 376/511	1249	937	1218
19	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT RAPE 376/511	39	33	29
20	UNNATURAL	86	59	59

OFFENCES 377

<b>21</b>	<b>OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY</b>		<b>11164</b>	<b>12003</b>
22	OFFENCES AGAINST STATE 121-124	0	0	1
<b>23</b>	<b>UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY 143-145</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>80</b>
24	RIOTS 147-151	1053	875	746
<b>25</b>	<b>OFFENCES PROMOTING ENMITY BETWEEN DIFFERENT GROUPS 153A &amp; B</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
26	AFFRAY 159-160	22	25	12
<b>27</b>	<b>THEFT 379- 382</b>	<b>8697</b>	<b>6081</b>	<b>6463</b>
28	BURGLARY 354-360R/W	2128	1954	1983
<b>29</b>	<b>EXTORTION &amp; BLACKMAILING 384-389</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>63</b>
30	ROBBERY 392/394/397	696	955	1186
<b>31</b>	<b>ATTEMPT TO COMMIT DCOITY/ROBBERY 393-398</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>
32	DACOITY 395/397	153	112	176
<b>33</b>	<b>MAKING PREPARATION AND ASSEMBLY FOR COMMITTING DACOITY 399 &amp; 402</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>79</b>
34	CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION 403 & 404	0	0	0
<b>35</b>	<b>CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST 406 -</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>

	<b>409</b>			
36	DISHONESTLY RECEIVING / DEALING IN STOLEN PROPERTY 411-414	62	29	82
<b>37</b>	<b>OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>		<b>9287</b>	<b>10054</b>
38	COUNTERFEITING 231, 235,237,238,240 & 242-254	11	6	7
<b>39</b>	<b>FORGERY, CHEATING &amp; FRAUD 420 R/W 465,468-471 IPC AND IT ACT</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>101</b>
40	OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS & PROPERTY MARKS		124	108
<b>41</b>	<b>OFFENCES RELATING TO ELECTIONS 171E TO 171 R/W IPC/SLL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
42	DISOBEDIENCE TO ORDER DULY PROMULGATED BY PUBLIC SERVEN 188	14	332	87
<b>43</b>	<b>HARBOURING AN OFFENDER 212/216/216A</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
44	OFFENCES RELATING TO ADULTERATION OR SALE OF FOOD/DRUGS 272-276		1	2
<b>45</b>	<b>RASH DRIVING ON PUBLIC WAY 279/279 R/W 336</b>	<b>1233</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>859</b>

46 OBSTRUCTION ON 24 0  
PUBLIC WAY 283

47	<b>SALE OF OBSCENCE BOOKS/ OBJECTS 292 &amp; 293</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
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48 OBSCENCE ACTS 303 127 157  
AND SONGS AT  
PUBLIC PLACES 294

49	<b>OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION 295-297</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>16</b>
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50 CHEATING BY 4 4 2  
IMPERSONATION  
419

51	<b>OFFENCES RELATED TO MISCHIEF 428-433</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>
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52 ARSON 435, 436 & 64 45 43  
438

53	<b>CRIMINAL TRESPASS 447-452</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>175</b>
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54 CRUELTY BY 66 55 64  
HUSBAND OR HIS  
RELATIVES 498A

55	<b>CIRCULATE FALSE/FAKE NEWS/ RUMORS 505 IPC/R/W IT ACT</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>
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56 CRIMINAL 438 648 1041  
INTIMIDATION 506-  
R/W OTHER IPC

57	<b>INSULT TO THE MODESTY OF WOMEN 509</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>37</b>
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58 MISCELLANEOUS 2304 2503  
CRIMED

59	<b>OTHER IPC CRIMES</b>	<b>1377</b>	<b>2492</b>	<b>1178</b>
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60 TOTAL COGNIZABLE 29,126 26,399 26,692

The above table contains the record of offences registered only under IPC.

### **FAMOUS JUVENILE CASES ACROSS GLOBE.**

Delinquency types and levels vary from country to country. Based upon the level of which they seen and grew, influence over their behaviour. For example,

- In 2023, a 13-year-old juvenile set an open fire inside a school in Belgrade, Serbia, which resulted in the deaths of 8 kids and a guard.
- Agnes Marin, 13, was brutally killed in 2011 by Mathieu Moulinas, a 17-year-old. To test psychedelic mushrooms, they walked to the forest together. There, he savagely killed her and stabbed her 27 times while rapping. He then torched her corpse with fuel.
- Erin Caffey, at 16 years old, was the mastermind behind her own family's horrible murders in 2008. The occurrence happened in Alba, Texas. She was dating Charlie Wilkinson, 18, but her family wouldn't approve of their connection, so she plotted and carried out the slaughter that rocked the entire state. Fortunately, her father recovered from five gunshot wounds; nevertheless, her mother and two brothers died.

- Under the influence of beverages and drunkenness, 16-year-old Kevin Madden and Timothy Ferriman attacked Kevin's 12-year-old brother and caused him to drown in his own blood. In 2003, this occurrence occurred in Toronto, Canada.

Many situations were documented, similar to the aforementioned ones. Why did these juveniles lose control?

### FAMOUS CASES IN INDIA

When it comes to Indian context, notably there are several cases registered under violent crimes. Aftermath of the famous Delhi rape case, (Nirbhaya case) played a major role on reforming the penal policy for juveniles in conflict with law. Also, there are several cases recorded under various time lines which also shook the whole country.

- The history of juvenile delinquency is incomplete without the infamous Delhi rape case of 2012, often known as the Nirbhaya case. Jyothi Singh, age 22, was gang-raped on a moving bus in the west of Delhi. Afroz, alias Raju, 17, was one of six defendants who were found guilty in the case. One offender hanged himself in Tihar prison and the remaining convicts were put to death, and this teenager was imprisoned for three years. The juvenile justice act of 2015 was created in response to this case. In the context of

juvenile penal policy, where a juvenile between the ages of 16 and 18 can be prosecuted as an adult for grave offences, this shift is seamlessly important in the penal policy.

- The infamous case is referred to as the Lucknow PUBG murder. In 2022, a 16-year-old kid killed his mother for forbidding him from playing PUBG. When this young person's mother urged him to stop playing the game, he shot her with the father's legally owned gun. He became addicted to the game. He threatened and confined his 10-year-old sister in a room after killing his mother to stop news of the horror from getting out.
- In Aurangabad, 2019, a 14-year-old juvenile killed his own sibling for the meagre sum of 40 rupees. The youngster killed his sibling with a hammer. The day before the murder, the brothers got into a heated dispute, and as the younger brother was returning home and the older brother was asleep, the elder brother was brutally murdered by him.
- Last but not least, this case shook the whole world. The youngest serial killer till date found in Bihar, India. Amarjeet Sada, an 8-years-old juvenile who murdered 3 children including her own sister who was only 8 months old and her last victim was just 6 -months-old infant

Kushboo. The daily mirror quoted The Sun story as saying that "At the time of his capture, one psychologist called him a "sadist who deprives pleasure from inflicting injuries".<sup>11</sup> After the punishments, he released at the age of 16 with a new name Albeit and his presence is still unknown.

### CONCLUSION

The offender is not the only one to blame for a crime; society also shares some of the blame. Children respond in accordance with

their experiences as they grow up. In the case of children, not only the parents but also the society play a crucial role. The society must also teach children that making mistakes is unacceptable, protect them from it, and prevent them from happening again. Police only cannot stop crimes on their own; we must also cooperate to stop them. They learn and are exposed to our lessons as they grow up. The ills of civilization must be destroyed. Tomorrow won't be certain if we don't take action to halt and avoid these events.

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